this manuscript, for aid in the identification of some specimens, and for his help with the location of the probable site of the type locality of *A. hartmanii*. *- Richard Spellenberg, Dept. Biology, New Mexico State Univ., Las Cruces, NM 88003 – 0001, and Rafael Corral Diaz, Colegio de Graduados, Escuela Superior de Agricultura "Hermanos Escobar," Cd. Juárez, Chih., Mexico.*

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CYPERUS DIFFORMIS L. (CYPERACEAE) NEW TO TEXAS

Cyperus difformis L. is a weedy annual sedge, native to Eurasia, that is now widespread in Central and North America. Lipscomb (1980) discussed the distributional history of this species in the New World and listed its occurrence in California, Arizona, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Alabama, Virginia and North Carolina as well as in Mexico and Nicaragua. Webb and Dennis (1981) have since reported it from Tennessee, and Lemaire (1970) listed an unusual occurrence from Nebraska.

Cyperus difformis was first collected in Texas in 1981 and is now known from about twenty sites in the Austin-Round Rock area of Travis and Williamson counties. At many of these sites, *C. difformis* occurs in perennially wet mud in very shallow water over limestone or dolomite in unshaded creek beds, especially where these streams have been recently channelized or otherwise disturbed; it occurs less frequently on creek banks and lake shores, and has also been collected from a small drainage ditch, a wet lawn, and from the cracks in an asphalt parking lot. Since *C. difformis* turned up in 1988 at several sites where it was sought and not found in earlier years, and since it is now present in two major Texas river systems (the Brazos and the Colorado), this aggressive sedge can be expected to spread to disturbed wet habitat in other parts of Texas and to remain as a persistent member of the state flora.

Specimens collected: TEXAS: **Travis Co.**: Colorado River at US Rt. 183, 1 Oct 1981, *Carr 3437* (TEX), 26 Oct 1981, *Carr 3604* (SMU, TAMU); Bull Creek N of Loop 360, 0.6 mi NE of Lakewood Dr., 9 Oct 1981, *Carr 3511* (TAMU), 13 Aug 1982, *Carr 4207*; 5 Sep 1982, *Carr 4282* (SMU, TAMU); Town Lake at Loop 1, 6 Sep 1982, *Carr & Wade 4293* (SMU); Bull Creek, Lakewood Dr. at Loop 360, 21 Sep 1986, *Carr & Price 7840* (TAMU); 1 Aug 1988, *Carr & Price 9099*; roadside ditch and parking lot, Krieg Fields, Austin, 16 Sep

1987, *Carr 8727*, 17 Aug 1988, *Carr & Brown 9125* (TEX); Colorado River at Hornsby Bend, 28 Aug 1988, *Carr & Price 9186*; Shoal Creek S of W 34th St., Austin, 2 Sep 1988, *Carr 9195*; Shoal Creek N of W 38th St., Austin, 2 Sep 1988, *Carr 9200*; Shoal Creek S of W 29th St., Austin, 2 Sep 1988, *Carr 9205* (TEX); Shoal Creek N of Greenlawn Pkwy, Austin, 5 Sep 1988, *Carr & Price 9211* (TEX); tributary of Bull Creek, N of Floral Park Dr., Austin, 7 Sep 1988, *Carr & Price 9214* (TEX); slough, E side Lake Austin 1 mi N of Tom Miller Dam, Austin, 11 Sep 1988, *Carr 9236* (TEX); Onion Creek at mouth of Williamson Creek, Austin, 12 Sep 1988, *Carr & Brown 9238* (TEX); Onion Creek at Wm Cannon Dr., Austin, 12 Sep 1988, *Carr & Brown 9239*; Wells Branch at Walnut Creek Metro Park, Austin, 13 Sep 1988, *Carr 9245* (TEX); Tannehill Branch at Bartholomew Park, Austin, 14 Sep 1988, *Carr & Brown 9246* (TEX); Little Walnut Creek at Dottie Jordan Park, Austin, 14 Sep 1988, *Carr & Brown 9247* (TEX).

Williamson Co.: roadside ditch, 13200 Pond Springs Rd., 8 Sep 1988, *Carr & Brown 9216* (TEX); Lake Creek at US Rt. 183, 9 Sep 1988, *Carr & Brown 9224* (TEX); Brushy Creek at IH-35, Round Rock, 10 Sep 1988, *Carr 9235* (TEX).

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RANGE EXTENSION OF *ANTENNARIA AROMATICA* EVERT (ASTERACEAE: INULEAE)—Evert (1984) stated that *Antennaria aromatica* Evert was apparently not abundant in nature, reporting that the species occurred in three counties in Montana (Carbon, Cascade, and Gallatin) and seven localities in Park County, Wyoming. The species tends to be associated with limestone, talus, and xeric habitats at elevations between 1372 and 2928 m.

Bayer (1987) included only eight specimens of the 'narrowly restricted endemic' *A. aromatica* in a morphometric analysis of western dioecious *Antennaria*. He concluded that although *A. aromatica*, *A. media* Greene, and *A. umbrinella* Rydb. are morphologically similar and tend to intergrade into one another that *A. aromatica* was perhaps the most distinct. Based on our studies of western North American *Antennaria* (Chmielewski and Chinnappa 1988A, B, C, D) we consider this species to be distinct